

Boston. The following table shows the weekly mortality for the past thirteen weeks, with that from cholera and other bowel affections, and the same for the corresponding periods of last year.

Cholera in New Orleans.—Dr. J. C. SIMONDS gives, in the *Charleston Medical Journal* (Sept. 1849), some interesting statistical statements respecting the cholera in New Orleans, from which we glean the following:—

On the 12th December, 1848, the first death from cholera occurred at the Charity Hospital, in the person of a woman who had the day previous arrived in the city on the ship Swanton. Prior to that date our city was perfectly and

unusually healthy. Notwithstanding the very large number of strangers in the city, in addition to our own citizens, the reports for the two preceding weeks present the very low figures 44 and 68 for the total interments. During the preceding part of the month, no *death* from cholera morbus had been reported in this city or Lafayette, nor had any increase been observed in the number of cases of dysentery and diarrhoea. Of 143 deaths occurring in this city and Lafayette, during the first 11 days of December, only 17 were attributed to diarrhoea and dysentery, both acute and chronic; a less proportion could scarcely be expected during the non-existence of an epidemic. After having swept away about 4000 victims during seven months, it has ceased its ravages, and has left the city as healthy, as it was at its invasion.

*Official Weekly Reports of the Board of Health.**

Week ending	Cholera.			Other dis.			Total.			Week ending	Cholera.			Other dis.			Total.			
	Dec.	2,	—	48	48	48	April	7,	14,	73	116	109	225	May	5,	12,	103	114	111	225
	9,	—	—	48	48	48			21,	101	131	124	197							
	16,	26	90	116	116	116			28,	70	107	107	177							
	23,	234	117	351	351	351														
	30,	538	124	662	662	662														
Jan.	6,	392	160	552	552	552	April	7,	12,	127	114	108	127	May	5,	12,	103	114	111	225
	13,	156	127	283	283	283			19,	99	107	99	177							
	20,	110	96	206	206	206			26,	95	103	95	193							
	27,	no report													June	2,	69	51	51	120
Feb.	3,	53	89	142	142	142			9,	82	95	82	182							
	10,	86	91	177	177	177			16,	66	71	66	153							
	17,	64	93	157	157	157			23,	47	51	47	118							
	24,	4	70	74	74	74			30,	32	32	32	113							
Mar.	3,	25	87	112	112	112	April	7,	15,	77	77	77	92	May	5,	15,	4	94	94	92
	10,	50	112	162	162	162			14,	—	—	—	98							
	17,	204	92	296	296	296			21,	28,	28,	28,	98							
	24,	204	92	296	296	296			30,	2	2	2	66							
	31,	238	140	378	378	378	July	4,	1,	85	85	85	86							
							Totals,			3548	3399	6963								

In the preceding table is included the deaths in the Charity Hospital. The total interments in the Lafayette Cemetery, during the same period, not included in the reports of our Board of Health, amount to 1305, of which 739 are stated to have died in New Orleans.

Interments in the Lafayette Cemetery, from December 1848, to July, 1849, inclusive.

Cholera.	Other dis.			Total.			Cholera.	Other dis.			Total.				
	Dec.,	43	69	112	April,	60	146	Jan.,	33	50	83	May,	118	119	237
Feb.,	14	—	50	64	June,	108	369	March,	111	77	188	July,	7	99	106
													494	811	1305

The following table, compiled with great care from original sources, as far as possible, shows accurately the progress of the disease, presenting the daily interments, and specifying those from cholera, during the months of December and January. The difficulty of obtaining the details in a form suitable for analysis, except by the expenditure of an undue amount of time and labour, has prevented an extension of the investigation through the whole period of the existence of cholera in this city.

* During parts of December and January the reports of the Board were published daily, the figures given have therefore been collected from the daily reports. It may be observed that these figures do not correspond with those given in the New-Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, but we have given the preference to *official* documents.

Daily Statement of Deaths from Cholera and other Diseases in New Orleans and Lafayette, during the Months of Dec. 1848, and Jan'y 1849.

	Cholera.	Other dis.	Total.		Cholera.	Other dis.	Total.
Dec. to 11,		143	143	Jan'y	6,	25	24
Dec. 12,	1	19	20		7,	29	26
13,	1	12	13		8,	31	31
14,	3	25	28		9,	21	16
15,	4	18	12		10,	13	13
16,	17	16	33		11,	23	24
17,	10	20	20		12,	24	20
18,	31	11	52		13,	22	15
19,	40	29	69		14,	19	18
20,	51	22	73		15,	13	11
21,	47	27	74		16,	16	18
22,	89	23	112		17,	16	12
23,	74	13	87		18,	19	16
24,	66	10	76		19,	12	8
25,	82	27	109		20,	15	16
26,	58	19	77		21,	10	11
27,	106	22	128		22,	12	18
28,	87	17	104		23,	8	14
29,	71	19	90		24,	5	19
30,	62	19	81		25,	9	15
31,	82	26	108		26,	8	17
	982	547	1529		27,	10	22
Jan'y.	1,	88	24	112	28,	14	19
	2,	64	28	92	29,	5	12
	3,	38	31	69	30,	9	13
	4,	33	24	57	31,	13	24
	5,	31	22	53			
					1638	2137	1775

MISSOURI, St. Louis.—The following table, compiled from the Register's office, shows the whole number of interments in the cemeteries of this city, from the 23d of April, to the 6th of August. The period embraced is a little over one hundred days, and the aggregate of deaths is 6000! And this in a population of 90,000, at the most! For the week ending

	Total.	Cholera.	Under 5 years.		Total.	Cholera.	Under 5 years.
April 30,	131	41	50	July	2,	903	619
May 7,	135	78	18	"	9,	773	591
" 14,	273	185	46	"	16,	867	639
" 21,	192	127	24	"	23,	442	269
" 28,	186	115	44	"	30,	225	93
June 4,	144	75	34	Aug.	6,	152	34
" 11,	283	191	72				
" 18,	510	404	106			5989	4060
" 25,	763	589	164				1493

OHIO, Cincinnati.—The official report of the Board of Health of this town, recently issued, states the mortality from all diseases during the months of May, June, July, and August, to have been 6459; that from cholera during the same period was 4114. The number of actual residents of Cincinnati is estimated by the Board of Health not to have exceeded 90,000, and the mortality, therefore, during four months, was equal to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole population.

Treatment of Cholera.—Dr. J. B. PIGNE, in a paper in the *New Orleans Med. and Surg. Journ.*, July, 1849, on the nature and treatment of the epidemic cholera, as it prevailed in Attakapas, La., in March last, gives the following account of his mode of treating the disease, which he states to have been very successful:—

“The treatment,” he says, “which I am in the habit of employing, and which has always succeeded most admirably in every case where the nervous symptoms do not predominate, and even often in this stage of the disease, is as fol-